

Ben Davis Cited for Contempt as He Defies Stoolpigeon Edict on Stand

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—Less than five minutes after he began testifying under cross-examination in the Smith Act trial here today, Benjamin J. Davis was cited for contempt for refusing to give the names of fellow members of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party.

The frameup machinery went into rapid action as if by pre-arrangement as the cross-examination by Edward C. Boyle began. In answer to a question Davis proudly acknowledged that he was a member of the National Negro Commission of the CP in 1945. He was then asked to supply the names of other members. Upon his refusal, he was ordered to answer by Judge Marsh.

"I am not turning into a stoolpigeon," was the angry reply by the Communist leader.

With this Boyle promptly asked for the contempt citation and the judge obliged. Sentence will be imposed at the conclusion of Davis' testimony, probably tomorrow.

"I am proud to be a member of the Communist Party," said Benjamin J. Davis in the Smith Act trial here today. He was proud, said the noted Negro leader, (Continued on Page 6)



DAVIS

Report Liberals May Name Rev. Robinson

The Liberal Party was reported yesterday to be considering a Negro candidate for Manhattan Borough President, Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master in Harlem. Its present candidate Arthur Braun is admittedly a temporary nominee to be withdrawn as soon as a permanent choice for that office can be made by the Liberal leaders.

Rev. Robinson told reporters that "no one has asked me" about being a candidate for Manhattan borough president, but that he would give such a bid "serious thought."

The Harlem pastor yesterday was named chairman of the Volunteers for Halley group, a non-partisan committee which includes many independent Democrats who campaigned for Adlai Stevenson for president.

Among the members are prominent Negro civic and religious figures in Harlem. The group gave Rudolph Halley, Liberal nominee for mayor, "unqualified indorsement and support" and Rev. Robinson said that Halley's candidacy "provides a rare and unusual opportunity" for Harlem to "emerge from its slum status."

Rev. Robinson's name had occasionally been mentioned as a possible candidate on the anti-Impeller Democratic slate headed by

THE YANKS AND VIC POWER

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Kefauver Hits Forced Labor for GIs in Korea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Sen. Estes Kefauver today denounced the plan of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, to keep U.S. troops in Korea indefinitely under the guise of rebuilding South Korea into a "show window." The Tennessee Democrat, a member of the armed service com-

mittee, said the proposal would amount to use of U. S. fighting men "drafted for defense as forced labor in a foreign nation."

"It is alien to anything I have ever heard of in this country," Kefauver said in a speech prepared for delivery in the Senate. "I think it would have an exceedingly bad effect for us in the eyes of the world."

Dulles, now on his way to Korea, said Saturday that U. S. troops in Korea would be used as "missionaries of rehabilitation." He said the plan had President Eisenhower's "enthusiastic support."

Kefauver said the "kindest

thing" that could be said for Dulles' proposal is that he "must not have thought about what he was saying before he said it."

Kefauver said he was certain that Congress would not "tolerate" the use of American troops "as forced labor in rehabilitation work."

TOKIO, Aug. 3. — The Peking radio warned today that the Korean trip of John Foster Dulles, U. S. Secretary of State, "is definitely not a good omen for peace prospects." The statement was broadcast as South Korean sources in Seoul reported that a treaty was in the works with Dulles which would keep U. S. troops in Korea for a long time to come.

Broadcasting a dispatch from Kaesong, the Peking radio said Dulles proposal that troops remain in Korea as "missionaries of peace" to aid in the rehabilitation of the country was merely a plan to keep U. S. forces there.

"Dulles' words indicate that not only will he obstruct the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, but he will also render the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea impossible," the broadcast said.

It said the withdrawal from Korea of all foreign troops, including Chinese and American forces was a "decisive pre-condition for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

The Chinese broadcast added

that an attempt by Dulles to keep U. S. armed forces in Korea would be "tantamount to making the political conference a forlorn one."

It listed the persons accompanying Dulles to Korea and concluded that "it is definitely not a good omen for peace prospects of Korea when Dulles leads such a big party to Korea."

"Negotiation is practically complete following a series of communications between Seoul and Washington since the departure of assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson's mission last month," a South Korean informant said in Seoul.

Robertson and Henry Cabot

Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, are accompanying Dulles.

Dulles is going ahead with the defense treaty in spite of the demands for the withdrawal of U.S. forces simultaneous with Chinese troop withdrawal in any peace settlement, the sources said.

The source said the U.S.-South Korean treaty would give the United States the "right" to base American forces in Korea as long as necessary for mutual security.

Dulles, Army Secretary Robert Stevens, and two plane-loads of high American state and defense department officials will arrive in

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White House Puts Out Feeler on T-H

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (FP).—The Wall Street Journal reported today that President Eisenhower plans to submit to Congress a program of 19 amendments to make the Taft-Hartley Law "more palatable to organized labor." Accompanying the story was the complete text of a draft message prepared for Congress by Eisenhower.

Presidential press secretary James Hagerty later denied that Eisenhower had any immediate specific plans on Taft-Hartley

changes. With Congress adjourning tonight the Journals story appeared to be intended to alert employers to the possibility that Eisenhower may come out publicly for easing of the anti-labor law.

"Hints of what the message contained already are bringing screams from Taft-Hartley backers that the Eisenhower proposal, if enacted by Congress, 'would amount to repeal of the law,' the Journal's Washington correspondent, Albert Clark, reported.

And the White House is under heavy pressure either to uphold the recommendations or to tone down the sections that cater so strongly to labor."

SHORT OF REPEAL
The proposed amendments in the Eisenhower draft message fell far short of repeal, and at least one made the law worse. But, according to the Journal, they closely followed recommendations submitted by Labor Secretary Martin P. Durkin and were particularly conciliatory to the AFL Building Trades.

In the draft message which, the Journal said, would have been sent to Congress July 31 if it were not for the death of Sen. Robert A. Taft, Eisenhower said he did not expect action from the current session of Congress but hoped his recommendations would

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HANDOUTS FOR EAST BERLIN

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

OUR TWO-BY-FOUR SECRETARY OF STATE, John Foster Dulles, has figured out a new method to sharpen up the "cold war." His latest stunt, with Eisenhower's blessing, is to hand out food packages to the people of East Berlin, on the faked pretext that they are starving. He hopes to start riots in East Germany.

This is being hailed as a masterpiece of diplomacy, and the whole gigantic propaganda apparatus of U.S. imperialism has been applied to blow the

matter up and to shout about it to the four corners of the earth.

Large numbers of people, it appears, have come over from East Berlin to get the free packages of food. This fact is made to appear as conclusive proof of hunger in the East, which is plain nonsense. The same sized, or even bigger, crowds would appear if the food was being handed out free to West Berliners, or to the people of Rome, Madrid, Paris, or London, or New York, for that matter. Haven't we seen in this country shops literally mobbed when they cut the price of meat a few cents a pound? One can imagine what would happen if they started giving food away outright.

First, the United States Gov-

ernment, by provoking a great international armaments race, slashes mass living standards all over Europe; next it makes the economic situation worse by putting a ban on East-West trade; and then, with a crude cynicism, it votes \$15,000,000 worth of food for East Germany, or about one meal for each of its 20,000,000 inhabitants; and raises a world hullabaloo about its "generosity."

THE BERLIN FOOD ADVENTURE is being carried out in the characteristic picaresque spirit of Dulles who recently, to avoid a defeat at chess, made such insulting conditions of homicide for the Soviet chess players in New York that they

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FURRIERS URGE NATION FOLLOW PEACE PATH NOW

The Furriers Joint Council has unanimously approved a resolution greeting the signing of the armistice in Korea and taking pride in the fact that "it was one of the first organizations to launch a campaign for an end to the fighting in Korea and settlement of all other problems by negotiation."

The resolution went on to "regret that it took so long to win the armistice and that so many additional lives had to be lost," adding, "it is tragic that the labor movement was so slow in joining the fight for peace."

"We hope," the resolution concluded, "that this will be the basis for the settlement of all other international disputes and that the billions spent for war will now be devoted to the welfare of the people, and that a peaceful world can now be established. At the same time, we have to renew the struggle for the repeal of all the reactionary laws that the war hysteria helped to bring about, and for the return of our country to the path of peace and progress as charted by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Ohio Gov. Vetoes Bill as Blow At Bill of Rights

By STEVE STANIC

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Gov. Frank Lausche has, as described by the local press, "exploded the biggest veto bombshell of the 100th Legislature" by rejecting the Ohio Anti-

Subversive Act pushed through the legislature in its closing hours. The legislation, which passed the House by an overwhelming vote of 119-2, faced stiff opposition in the Senate where it was adopted by a 21-11 vote. The opposition vote, largely from Democrats, including Senator Bartunek (D-Cleveland) Senate Minority leader, expressed the growing concern with the menace of McCarthyism.

The measure, House Bill 308, was a rehash of similar legislation considered in other states, such as the Ober Law, Trucks Act, Broyles Bills, etc. It called for the establishment in the attorney general's

office of a special section for the "investigation" of alleged subversive activities to take up where the present State UN-American Commission leaves off. The "findings" would be submitted to local grand juries for action.

The catch-all character of the bill had incurred broad opposition. At the May hearings, spokesmen of such organizations as the CIO, ACLU, CRC and Progressive Party registered strong opposition. Despite a conspiracy of silence in the press, a campaign against the bill began to mount. When the bill was hurriedly enacted into law at the last minute, pressures for a veto began to grow and were reflected in editorial demands for a veto by a number of influential state papers, such as the Cleveland Press, the Akron Beacon Journal and the Youngstown Vindicator.

While weakening his own position by reiterating his well-known anti-communism, Gov. Lausche's Veto Message struck out in defense of the Bill of Rights and against the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, while preferring the use of existing legislation and the offices of the FBI.

Lausche warned that "we should be certain that the means we choose shall be consistent with the true American concept of justice and human rights." Attacking the state Un-American Commission, which, he said, had not brought about a single conviction for sedition, treason, etc., Lausche declared that with "the dangerous means given to investigators, the liberty of Ohioans, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States and the state of Ohio will be endangered."

"Laws infringing our rights and intimidating unoffending persons without enlarging our security will neither catch subversives nor win converts to our ideas. In the long run, evil ideas can be counteracted and countered not by laws, but only by better ideas."

Lausche's veto was announced last Thursday, the day before the Legislature was scheduled to reconvene to consider various vetoes. Action by the Legislature, however, was delayed with the death of Senator Taft. The session will reconvene instead this Friday, but the traditional one-day wind-up session may be extended in an attempt to re-write election laws to make possible a special election to fill Taft's Senate seat.

The House is expected easily to get the two-thirds vote necessary to override, but the Senate fight on the bill holds hope that the two-thirds vote to override can be blocked.

ALP Candidate Blasts Plan to End 3rd Ave. El

The proposed elimination of the Third Ave. El from City Hall to 149th St. in the Bronx by the Transit Authority was condemned yesterday by Arthur Schutler, American Labor Party candidate for Comptroller, as a "callous companion step to the recent fare rise."

Schutler saw the demolition of the El service as a "threat of even further cuts in services by an arrogant Transit Authority."

Destruction of the 67-year-old elevated line is part of a general curtailment of subway and surface operations by the Transit Authority in its gouge efforts to meet the anticipated \$52,000,000 transit deficit.

The Authority is reported considering elimination of the First or Third Ave. bus routes, too, because of the 22 percent cut in passenger revenue since the 15-cent fare went into effect. Abolition of the El and Manhattan bus lines would threaten the jobs of an estimated 3,200 transit workers.

The CIO Transport Workers Union has warned the Authority repeatedly that it will be forced to react against dismissals and speedup through "job actions." Several demonstrations inside transit yards and at City Hall have been held against Authority job threats.

"On the heels of the 15-cent fare, the Transit Authority is now unwrapping the other items in the infamous Dewey-Impeller transit package," Schutler declared.

Rudolph Halley, City Council President and Liberal Party candidate for Mayor, was also assailed by Schutler for proposing \$25,000,000 in transit operating "economies."

Halley, said the Labor Party candidate, "may be happy with this shutting down of the Third Ave. El. But, thousands of New Yorkers who need this transportation daily will recognize it as another arbitrary sacrifice of their urgent interests to the dictates of the bankers and big real estate lobby."

White House Backs Down On Debt Limit Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Administration today abandoned its plan to get this session of Congress to lift the national debt limit. The decision cleared the way for congressional adjournment tonight.

President Eisenhower and Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey told Senate Republican leaders at a White House conference they will wait for September tax collections to come in before taking another look at whether the \$275,000,000,000 (B) ceiling has to be raised.

The possibility of a special session of Congress being summoned for October still remained, but Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R-Colo.) said "every effort will be made to avoid it."

The Senate Finance Committee, which Millikin heads, voted Saturday night to shelve the administration proposal to raise the debt ceiling to \$290,000,000,000 (B) or raise it all.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) said that if September tax collections still leave the government in a dangerously low cash position and a special session seems necessary "we will have to face up to the situation at that time."



Return Bridges Defense Funds

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The sum of \$45,688.86 which was advanced by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union to the Bridges, Robertson, Schmidt Defense Committee has been returned to the union and the Committee has been dissolved, secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt of the ILWU announced today.

President Harry Bridges of the ILWU, first vice-president J. R. Robertson and executive board member Henry Schmidt, who is presently director of the ILWU-PWA Pension Fund, were cleared last month by the Supreme Court of the United States which threw out their two year old conviction for alleged conspiracy in connection with the naturalization of Bridges in 1947.

The International executive board of the ILWU frame-up by the Immigration Service. For Bridges it was the fourth unsuccessful attempt.

ASK PA. GOV. TO ABOLISH TORTURE HOLE IN PRISON

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—Attorney Hyman Schlesinger has asked Gov. John S. Fine to abolish the barbarous prison "hole" in Western Penitentiary in which one of Schlesinger's Negro clients has been lying for several days.

These "holes," with their darkness, dampness, filth and starvation, bread-and-water diet have made Pennsylvania prisons notorious.

Steve Nelson was confined in one of these medieval dungeons in a neighboring prison — the County Workhouse at Blair, Pa. — on three separate occasions.

The "hole" at Western Penitentiary in Pittsburgh — where Nelson may be confined if his appeal against his 20-year sentence is denied — is one of the worst.

"TORTURE CHAMBER"

This Western Pen "hole" was described as a "torture chamber" in prisoners' testimony before a Governor's commission last winter. And the Commission's report to Fine called the "hole" a "medieval dungeon" and "an indictment against the prison administration."

The Commission added that the "heat" in the hole was "intolerable," and the "stench of urine from the floor was still noticeable" in spite of the efforts of authorities to clean up the place before it was inspected.

The stench was still there when Thompson, the Negro client and

New Yorkers, Please Note . . .

The Daily Worker forum

on

THE TRUCE:

Where do we go

from here?

has been postponed to

Tues., Aug 18—8 P.M.

Speakers:

JOHN PITTMAN

Foreign Affairs Editor

Daily Worker and The Worker

GEORGE BLAKE

CHARNEY

Labor Secretary

New York State Communist Party

CENTRAL PLAZA

111 Second Ave. (nr. 7th St.)

Admission: 25¢

Questions from the floor

Ohio Court Denies Bail to Frank Hashmall

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—The Ohio Supreme Court has denied bail and stay of execution for Frank Hashmall, railroaded to a one-to-ten-year jail sentence for registering his car under an assumed name. Hashmall, a resident of Akron, had registered his \$75 car under another name in order to get a job to support his wife and children.

Frieda Katz, secretary of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference said, "Ohio workers know the meaning of the FBI 'Operation Blacklist' which means to deny employment to progressive and militant fighters in the trade-union movement, and will rally to the defense of all victims of these insidious frame-ups."

The Ohio Bill of Rights Conference called on all workers who want to remain free and protect their jobs to write and wire Governor Frank J. Lausche to intercede for the immediate granting of bail for Frank Hashmall.

IWO Family Picnic In Chicago Aug. 15

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—I.W.O. members of many nationalities from all parts of the Chicago-area are expected to attend a huge Family Picnic on Saturday, August 15, at the Maple Picnic Grove, 6501 West Irving Park Road.

Featured speaker at the picnic will be the Reverend Charles A. Hill of Detroit.

Picnic admission is 50-cents. Bus transportation to Maple Picnic Grove by Irving Park CTA Bus to gate.

1,800 in Los Angeles Hear Mrs. Dennis, Joseph Clark

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—Facts about life in the Soviet Union.

That's what 1,800 people, packing the Embassy Auditorium here, wanted to hear—and that's what they did hear from Joseph Clark, Moscow correspondent for the Daily People's World and the Daily Worker.

Clark, on a nationwide lecture tour after his three-year stint in the capital of the USSR, was joined on the platform by Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned secretary of the Communist Party. She called for intensification of the drive to win amnesty for all those now jailed as victims of the Smith Act.

Clark's major emphasis was given to the details of the day-to-day lives of the people—how they sleep, eat, work, play.

"There is now a tremendous demand for consumer goods, and for luxury items," Clark said. "And the economy of the USSR is being geared to meet the demand."

Clark doesn't picture the USSR as a utopia by any means, but sketches details of life there to

prove that today's adequacy in Soviet living conditions is a firm base for a society equaling and surpassing that of the U. S. in terms of the comfort and convenience of all strata of the working people.

Basic to this achievement, Clark makes clear, is the relation of the people to their government and to the institutions of their existence—their trade unions, collective farms and cultural organizations.

There is collective bargaining by trade unionists, he said. There is debate on fundamental questions, and there is freedom of speech in the USSR, he emphasized.

Differences of opinion, expressed in discussion and debate, may be heard on every topic, he said.

Central to the living conditions of the people of the Soviet Union today and tomorrow, it was made clear by Clark, is the desire for and need for peace—and the Soviet people will tolerate no attempts to frustrate those desires and needs.

Mrs. Dennis was greeted by a standing ovation from those in the jam-packed auditorium.

Hint New 'Brainwash' Of Returning POWs

Is the Pentagon aiming to repeat the "brain washing" segregation of returning American prisoners who spoke out or wrote home for an end to the unpopular Korea war? An Associated Press story from Korea yesterday says "It is expected that a handful of men who have been indoctrinated in Communist prison camps will be separated from the rest and flown home in small groups."

Following the "Little Switch" of sick and wounded prisoners, many returned POWs, with a heavy percentage of Negro GIs, were slated for indefinite retention at a "mental hospital" at Valley Forge. Popular outcry forced the Pentagon to back down.

Philo. Smith Act Victims Indicted

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The eight working class leaders, held here in the Holmsburg Jail, were indicted today on a framed-up charge under the Smith Act by a federal grand jury.

The eight were brought before U. S. District Judge Alan K. Grim to hear reading of the indictment.

The indictment charges the group with "conspiring to teach and advocate overthrow of the U. S. Government."

The indictment listed 26 alleged overt acts which it said constituted the "conspiracy." The 26 acts included Communist Party meetings in Philadelphia, Trenton, N. J., and the Hotel Diplomat, New York, which it charged were attended by the defendants.

At the same time Judge Grim refused to reduce the bail of \$50,000 set for Joseph Kuzma, or the bail of \$25,000 each under which the other seven defendants are held.

Grim set next Wednesday for arraignment of the defendants.

David H. Cohen, attorney for David Davis, argued the \$25,000 bail for his client was excessive because he lives with his family in Philadelphia and works as an organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind).

U.S. Attorney Joseph Hildenberger, who opposed the motion, said the figure was not too high.

In addition to Kuzma and Davis, the other defendants are Sherman Labovitz, Walter Lowenfels, Thomas Nabried, Benjamin Weiss, Irving Katz and Joseph Roberts.

Peace Outlook Topic of 'Worker' Forum

Current world developments and their relation to the struggle for peace will be discussed at a Daily Worker forum next Tuesday, August 18 on the Korean Truce and its aftermath.

John Pittman, Foreign Affairs Editor of the Daily Worker, and George Blake Charney of the New York State Communist Party, will be the speakers.

Originally scheduled for this coming Thursday, it has been postponed because of conflicting events.

The forum will be held at Central Plaza, 111 Second Avenue, on Manhattan's east side.

HEARINGS TO BE HELD ON ANTI-LABOR BUTLER BILL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Hearings will be launched soon by the Senate Internal Subcommittee on a bill to place all unions under the Subversive Activities Control Board, it was announced today. The announcement was made by Sen. John Marshall Butler (R-Md), sponsor of the bill.

The Butler bill would put any union out of business if the SACB found that the union, any of its officers, employees, or any import-

MRS. PERLE MESTA TO ATTEND SUPREME SOVIET

MOSCOW, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Perle Mesta, former U.S. Minister to Luxembourg, cut short a sightseeing trip in the Caucasus region today to attend the meeting of the Supreme Soviet which opens here Wednesday.

The U.S. Embassy said Mrs. Mesta, who has been touring the country for the past month at Soviet suggestion, returned from Baku after a telephoned invitation from Moscow to attend a Supreme Soviet meeting.

Mrs. Mesta had two words to describe the Baku oil fields: "Just terrific."

"They're larger than any I've ever seen in the United States," she said. "I was highly impressed by the modern parts of Baku, which is spacious, spick and span, with a picturesque view over the Caspian."

She said she has not been restricted at any time during her tour of Russia. She said she plans to spend a few days in Leningrad and then probably will leave Russia.

35,000 Hotel Workers to Rally Tomorrow in Fight for Wage Hike

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Nearing a showdown in their months of demonstrations and other forms of pressure for a general wage increase, 35,000 members of the Hotel Trades Council will hold mass membership meetings Wednesday afternoon.

Three meetings, to be held simultaneously for the three general craft categories—service, maintenance and administrative—are scheduled for the Promenade Room of Manhattan Center, Manhattan Center 6th Floor Ballroom, and the Roof Garden of the Hotel McAlpin.

Called by the Council leaders to "compel the employers to realize that they must reach a wage raise agreement with the union without further delay," the meetings will be called on to ratify a resolution adopted by the Council's Wage Negotiations Committee on July 23.

The resolution authorizes the union officials to reach a settlement on the basis of the following demands:

- A \$4.00 weekly increase for mechanical and maintenance workers and white jacketed cooks.
- A \$3.00 increase for all others except captains, bell boys and hostesses who should receive

\$2.00, and tip-accepting workers, who should get \$1.50 more.

RANK AND FILE DEMANDS

Besides these increases, the hotel workers' rank and file committee is demanding a \$40 for 40 hours minimum. A rank and file committee spokesman, pointing to existing rates of \$34.60 in some categories, termed the proposed general increases as "inadequate to insure a living wage." Even a 40 for 40 formula, he pointed out, is "far from a decent minimum wage."

Meanwhile, Peter Ottley, Secretary-Treasurer of Hotel Front Service Employees Union, Local 144, blasted the Council administration's proposal to extend the present contract provisions without major changes except for wages.

In a two-page article in a recent issue of the Local 144 News, Ottley declared:

"... Wage increase is one thing. Extension of the contract is another. If there is to be an extension it must be only on the basis of marked improvement of certain parts of the present contract, especially in connection with 14-A, the clause that gives you job insecurity by giving the employer the right to fire you at will."

'SQUEEZE PLAY' CHARGED

Charging that Council chairman Jay Rubin is attempting a "squeeze play on the locals" by imposing a 50 cent per capita tax on the membership, Ottley termed it "unfortunate" that the attempt "is being made at the very moment when we are fighting for wage increases."

The Trades Council publication, "Hotel" answered the following week by accusing Ottley of giving the employers "a million dollars of aid and comfort" by introducing "issues (which) actually have nothing to do with the wage negotiations."

The "Hotel" editorial asks a series of questions, obviously aimed at demeaning Ottley's motives, but fails to deal with the issue of the contract extension and the hated provision 14-A.

This battle between Ottley and Rubin has developed despite the fact that they have long collaborated in conducting red-baiting purges and attacks against militant progressives in the union.

13,000 Truck Drivers Strike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—Most over-the-road trucking in Southern New England, including Connecticut, was stalled today as 13,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters went on strike for a 15-cent hourly raise.

Pickets were stationed at midnight after the IBT locals rejected an offer of the tri-State Motor Carriers Council representing 73 trucking firms in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.



William J. Pennock, with his wife and mother, after he was released on bail last September. Pennock, a West Coast Smith Act victim, was found dead in his Seattle home Sunday night.

Wm. J. Pennock, Seattle Smith Act Defendant, Is Found Dead

SEATTLE, Aug. 3.—William J. Pennock, one of the seven defendants in the Smith Act thought control trial here, was found dead in his home last night. The cause of death was not immediately determined. Pennock, president of the Washington Pension Union

and former state legislator, was testifying as a defense witness when the trial recessed Friday to continue tomorrow.

Pennock was found dead by his wife.

Mrs. Pennock called Dr. Morris Cold, the family physician, who pronounced Pennock dead at 10:45 P.M.

Dr. Gold said Pennock was in an extremely nervous condition and under a strain during the three-and-a-half month trial.

An autopsy has been ordered to determine the cause of death.

Pennock is survived by his wife, Louise, and his son, Peter, 6.

Pennock's physician, who said he had prescribed a sedative for Pennock when the latter complained he had difficulty sleeping, stated that death of his patient was not due to natural causes.

Pennock was the first defendant to take the stand in the trial. He was scheduled to go under cross-examination when the trial convened tomorrow.

A key legal question was being fought out while Pennock was offering his testimony. The issue was whether the defendants had a right to introduce documentary evidence as to their activities and beliefs prior to and during the period covered by the indictment. Special Prosecutor Tracy Griffin said such documents were "immaterial and irrelevant."

Defense attorney's said the prosecution's position was designed to force the accused to "come into court utterly naked and unable to defend themselves."

PENNOCK'S RECORD

Pennock has a long public record as an official of the former Washington Commonwealth Federation, as an officer of the Washington Pension Union since its formation in 1937 and as a legislator who served four terms in the State House of Representatives from the 35th Seattle District.

Attorney John Coughlan sought to have entered as defense exhibits:

- A pension Union pamphlet urging a \$40 floor-on pensions, and

which was successfully sponsored in 1940.

• The official booklet from the Secretary of State containing the Pension Union's argument.

• An article by Pennock answering the Taxpayers Association charge that the pension plan was a "Communist plot" to wreck finances of the state.

Arguing against admitting the documents, the prosecutor repeated the discredited charge that the \$40 pension proposal was a "red plot" to undermine the state.

PHILLIPS IN JAIL. Meanwhile, the prosecution refused to let up on its vindictive prosecution of Dr. Herbert J. Phillips for his refusal to turn stoolpigeon.

After more than a week on the stand as witness for the defense, Dr. Phillips was returned to the King County Jail.

Dr. Phillips was followed to the witness stand by Pennock.

PUNTURE CASE

Prosecution attempts to paint the seven trade union and Communist Party leaders as "conspirators" was jolted by testimony of two more defense witnesses.

They were Dr. Charles Fisher,

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Exit

By ALAN MAX

Dulles idea of a political conference—a place where you walk out before you walk in.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

How to Make a Monkey (Or a Mayor) Eat Pepper

"HARD TIMES will make a monkey eat red pepper," an old folk saying has it.

And the present scramble for the mayor's seat in New York City illustrates the point.

The demand for a Negro borough president of Manhattan threatened those who ignored the demand with "hard times" when it came to the expected 200,000 votes in Harlem and an equal number elsewhere in New York City. Associated with this demand from the very outset was the American Labor Party, whose leaders were joined by the heads of all other parties in the Harlem community—Republican, Liberal and Democratic.

New York Republicans, recognizing the need for a liberal coating, beat everybody to the punch and named Elmer A. Carter, Negro member of the State Commission Against Discrimination, as their candidate. The two Democratic Party factions played hard to get, with mayoralty candidate Robert F. Wagner, the anti-Dewey Democrat supported by Tammany Hall and Bronx leader Edward Flynn, remaining silent. Mayor Impellitteri, James Farley's entry in the mayoralty race, who maneuvered with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to saddle New Yorkers with the 15-cent fare, was a watchful waiter. Ditto for candidate Rudolph Halley and the Liberal Party which designated him.

BUT AS THE PRESSURE mounted from Harlem the prospect of 200,000 lost votes haunted political circles. Halley announced that his camp was taking the issue of a Negro

borough presidential candidate under "serious consideration," and that he was for increased Negro representation in leading posts. This, last Wednesday. These statements were not enough to still the threats from Harlem to "go down the line" for Carter if no other party nominated a Negro.

With the name of Carter becoming more and more terrifying, the Impellitteri wing of the Democratic Party last Thursday announced that their candidate for borough president of Manhattan would be Lt. Col. Chauncey Hooper, a Negro who holds the post of assistant deputy controller. The Liberal Party spokesmen said they were searching for a Negro candidate. And on Friday morning, Robert F. Wagner's office made the definite pledge that Tammany would name a Negro as its candidate.

Now it is unanimous. A Negro borough president in Manhattan seems assured this year. But there are some questions to be asked of Impellitteri, the man who promised New Yorkers a square deal and then landed them a fare steal. Would not the mayor's sincerity on Negro candidates be buttressed by some action on police brutality? Why did the mayor choose to ride out the storm of protest when it was revealed that his Police Commissioner, George P. Monaghan, had conspired to deprive Negro victims of police brutality in New York City of their protection under federal laws?

THE MAYOR DEFIED HARLEM, the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union and others in refusing to do a thing about the obviously criminal activities of the police department towards Negroes and Puerto Ricans. This is still an issue in the election campaign; and naming of a Negro candidate in honor of the pressure of 200,000 voters should not let us forget the maimed and murdered victims of the men commanded by Commissioner Monaghan.

Are the mayor and his supporters really serious in the matter of Negro representation? Let us look at Brooklyn where the mayor's supporters are in full control of the Democratic Party. Not one Negro graces the party slate there, and insult is added to injury by opposing Attorney Lewis S. Flagg, the Bedford-Stuyvesant choice for the Second District Municipal Court judgeship. The mayor went out of his way earlier this year to appoint Benjamin Shoi who had to move into the district from Crown Heights to be eligible for the office. And he made the appointment in the face of mass opposition from the Bedford-Stuyvesant Negro community.

SO THE Impellitteri-Dewey-Farley crowd are not only indifferent to the demand for Negro representation—they are opposed to it. Witness the Brooklyn picture. But the campaign for a Negro borough president in Manhattan has shown that pressure of sufficient magnitude can make an enemy adopt the pose of a friend. The drive has won one of its demands from Impellitteri. Who knows, if the same pressure is put on him to gain a seat for a Negro in the Brooklyn Municipal Court, he might change his tune there, too. And will he please make New York a little safer for Negro and Puerto Rican citizens by acting, even belatedly, against Commissioner Monaghan and those cops who are guilty of brutalities. The political times have not been made hard enough yet for the mayor. And they could be.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

If There Are 'Atrocity' Yarns Again . . .

English Rifleman Puts It On Line

WITH "BIG SWITCH" coming up, and more atrocity stories probably due to be cooked up for the rabid war press, it is useful to tune in to what English soldiers back home after "Little Switch" have been telling the English people. It is, briefly, plenty!

Here are the kind of quotes that they gave the press: Corp. William Greenaway of the Gloucesters: "I had good treatment. There was plenty of food. The morale of the boys still out there in the camps is high. But they are fed up with the Korean war." (This was before the truce.)

Lance Corp. Robert Guest of Luton: "This war has gone on far too long. Everybody out there longs to come home."

Trooper Arthur Calveley of Birkenhead: "We were treated fine in North Korea. They treated us to the best of their ability."

Private Donald Large: "The Korean war is a useless war. . . . Everybody back there feels that."

Corp. A. E. Hunt protested that what he said in Korea had been garbled in American newspapers. "The truth is," he said, "that we had very fair treatment indeed. We had to march 300 miles after our capture but I was carried most of the way because I was wounded."

Rifleman R. F. Roberts was asked if he had witnessed any incidents of ill-treatment. He answered, "None at all, I repeat, none at all." Pvt. M. E. Bounden commented, "The stories of camp atrocities spread by the Americans were completely exaggerated."

Arthur Surridge, a Labor Party member who was a trooper in the war, said, "In the POW camp where I spent two years we got up petitions calling for an end of the war. . . . and between 80 and 90 percent of the prisoners signed. There was no compulsion. The Chinese didn't even suggest a petition. It was our idea and we were the organizers. But that was how we felt about the war and that's how the lads we left behind still feel."

Surridge said that after speaking to the people in the neighborhoods "That's the feeling of about 90 percent of the people I've talked with and it seems to me very encouraging."

PUTTING IT RIGHT on the line was George Pollard of the Royal Ulster Rifles, a prisoner for two years. Writing in the London Daily Worker of his experiences, he said there was lots of time to think as a POW and while he didn't "find the answer to everything," he did come home "clearer and quite certain about one important thing. And this is it:

"The war in Korea is no good. It's an unjust war. It's worse than that. It's a foul and murderous war."

"It's not a war the British people should have any part in. It's no good to me or you or anybody else. . . . we kill good men, and women and children, who are not our enemies. We undermine our reputations because I think when the true facts come out we'll lose a big chunk of reputation. This war will not improve our history."

About the boys still in Korea at the time, Pollard wrote: "Many British soldiers don't know what the war is about. Those who do know what it is about aren't in favor of it. Each one of them would come home at this very instant if he had half a chance. I'm not alone in these opinions. You'll find plenty more of us if you meet the prisoners as they come back."

The Recent Insurrection in Cuba

By JUAN ARAUCO

The recent developments in Cuba which claimed a toll of killed and injured have a background which exposes the attempt to blame them on the Communists as a big fraud against the Cuban people.

Since the military coup by which Fulgencio Batista overthrew President Prio Socarras on March 10, 1952, two months before the scheduled presidential elections in which a popular candidate was the only one with a winning chance, the deposed Prio talked from his comfortable refuge in the U. S., about retaking the presidency by "insurrection" or "invasions of Cuba from the outside."

It was such an insurrection last July 27 with the result that 54 persons lost their lives, hundreds were arrested and Batista had an opportunity to impose martial law, censorship and other repressive measures.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, outstanding leader of the Popular Socialist (Communist) Party of Cuba, accurately characterized these plans in an article published in the July 1 issue of the Cuban magazine La Ultima Hora. His characterization fits the events of July 27.

Rodriguez wrote: "The Popular Socialist Party has insisted in denouncing all these counterblows, putschs and assaults by air as simple adventures of a group of ambitious men, desperate to reach power by the means they suppose the fastest. But there is no doubt that these plans elaborated behind the backs of the masses, with no relation to the daily united action of the workers and peasants, lacking a real national and pro-

gressive program, and put into practice with the knowledge and consent—as some of their leaders proudly proclaim—of the United States authorities, cannot end in a change favorable to Cuba.

"Meanwhile they serve as a marvelous pretext for Batista and his people to increase the repression, enforce the 'economic readjustment' that brings misery to the workers with violence and jailings and to make more difficult the real movement aimed to change the Cuban situation by the roots in which it is based, the United Front of the Masses which has as a goal a government of a National Democratic Front."

In another part of his article Carlos Rafael Rodriguez explains that Prio, "the President that ransacked the Treasury and assaulted the trade unions," combats Batista who is doing the same because he wants to profit from the steal. But the basis of the unrest in Cuba is that "neither Batista and his crew; nor Prio, Alonso and his new allies; nor Agramonte and his sterile group are capable of leading the country. They can not carry out the lien that imperialism imposes on them because the struggle of the people, awakened by these same policies, grows every day and will not allow them to do so. They can not—and most of them do not want to—put forth the democratic solution that could begin to solve our problems."

REACTION TO FOREIGN IN COSTA RICA

The New York Times usually prints the news it sees fit to print, but the reporting of the recent presidential election in Costa Rica was additionally sloppy and confused.

The election was "won" by Jose Figueres, a rich coffee planter and adventurer, who disrupted the peaceful life of Costa Rica in 1948 in an adventurist rebellion against the progressive government of Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia.

Figueres, a close friend of Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico, is a willing stooge of the State Department and the United Fruit Co. which exploits the resources of his country. The Times calls him a "Socialist" because of his demagogic campaign and the fact that Figueres, like Munoz Marin and other Latin American "saviors of the people" employ tactics similar to those of the right-wing Social Democrats of Europe who seek to appease their people's demands for better conditions and kill their spirit of anti-imperialist struggle.

Since the 1948 "revolution" by Figueres, the Costa Rican Communist Party has been illegalized and its leaders alternately arrested and freed, in order to make their work difficult.

A broad progressive party that nominated candidates for the July 26 elections was accepted in the ballot but ruled illegal in a last minute effort to kill opposition.

Recent events in Mexico indi-

cate that the Mexican national bourgeoisie is, in growing degrees, joining the Mexican working class in the defense of their country against the abuses and ravages of U. S. imperialism.

Among such events are the recent declarations of the Defense Minister to the effect that no Mexican will be sent to fight wars outside its territory, that no military pacts will be signed with the U. S. and that Mexico does not want to receive war equipment since they will manufacture what they need, the recent statement of ex-president Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho in which he criticizes the U. S. policies towards Latin America; the unanimity of the press and political parties in supporting these stands; the increased severity in which the Mexican government has persecuted the U. S. fishing boats illegally operating in Mexican waters; etc.

But U. S. imperialism has a strong stranglehold on Mexican economy and the Mexican people have a big struggle ahead for which they will welcome the support and aid of the people of the United States, victims of the same monopolies that oppress Mexico.



3 Australians Arrested as 'Seditionists'

SIDNEY, Australia, Aug. 3.—Summonses alleging sedition were served on three men, the publisher and printers of the Australian Communist Review, following recent police raids on Communist Party premises in Sydney.

The Federal Attorney-General, Senator John Spicer, stated in Canberra yesterday that the three men are Herbert B. Chandler, Norman James Bone and Adam Ogston, all of Sydney.

He said the summonses were laid under Section 24D of the Commonwealth Crimes Act, which makes it an offense for a person to write, print or publish seditious words.

The words complained of were in an article "The 'Democratic' Monarchy," published in the June issue of Communist Review, the attorney-general said. The hearing has been set for Aug. 10.

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GREETINGS TO BEN DAVIS

EDITORS AND STAFF members of this newspaper send their warmest greetings to former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, our former publisher and an outstanding leader of the Communist Party, as he takes the witness stand for the defense in the Pittsburgh thought-control trial of Steve Nelson and his four colleagues.

A victim himself of the fascist-like Smith Act, under which the Pittsburgh five were framed on stoolpigeon testimony, Davis came from a prison cell in Terre Haute with manacles on his wrists and a chain around his body to answer the lies of the FBI informers.

It is timely to recall the role of Davis as City Councilman in the fight for full Negro representation in government. The fruits of this fight can be seen in the campaign—now nearing success—for election of a Negro borough president for Manhattan.

IMPRISONED for five years at the first Smith Act trial, Davis has served more than two years of that unjust sentence. He was denied parole despite the fact that members of the parole board lauded him as man of outstanding accomplishments.

Meanwhile, in France, President Auriol's Bastille Day amnesty resulted in release from prison of a number of Communists, including Henri Martin, navy engineer, jailed in 1951 for opposing shipment of U. S. war materials to Indo-China.

Presidential amnesty of political prisoners is certainly on the order of the day in the U. S. A. too.

Davis, an outstanding Negro citizen and public servant, should be freed, as should Eugene Dennis, general secretary, and Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, and all other victims of the Smith Act.

Write to President Eisenhower. Demand amnesty for all victims of the Smith Act!

'ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT'

THE INFAMOUS South African government of Malan has made a logical extension of its hated "apartheid" jim-crow in denying a visa to Pancho Segura, tennis star from Ecuador who like most South Americans is proud of Indian forebearers.

Segura, a tough little champion whose dynamic court coverage and two handed forehand have made him a great favorite here, showed in his reaction that he can score an "ace" off the court as well as on.

"In South America," he said, "we are white, Negro, Indian, Jew, everything and proud of it. . . . It (the Malan ban) just shows there are people still living in a primitive state of mind. It shows there is a lot of room for improvement in the world."

Jack Kramer, the Californian who is playing promoter of the professional troupe, and the two Australian stars Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor, are to be congratulated for promptly refusing to go to South Africa.

However, it must be said that the New York Times, in editorially attacking this latest Malan affront to democracy, was a little smug about things in our own land. The fact is that Segura himself as an amateur bumped unpleasantly into the snobbery of our blue blooded tennis clubs. The fact is that these clubs, which provide the main structure of U. S. amateur tennis and hence the opportunities for advancement in the sport, are barred to Negro applicants with a bar every bit as high and tight as Malan could make it.

We've made a lot of progress licking the sports jim-crowers in our own land, but we can't boast too much yet.

CUT THE DEBT

THE PRESENT national debt of \$272 billion constitutes a levy of \$18,000 against every man, woman and child in the country. The debt has to be paid off and it is the people who must do the paying—to the handful of big banks which hold most of the bonds on which the government borrows.

This \$272 billion debt is awfully close to the legal debt limit of \$275 billion, so the administration asked Congress to raise the legal limit to \$290 billion. At this point it looks doubtful that Congress will do so.

But whether it does or not, the debt will continue to rise—and with it increased burdens on the people. The pressure for increasing the debt comes from continued expenditures on armaments and for a foreign policy that calls for handing over astronomical sums to such great "democrats" as Franco and Chiang Kai-shek.

The debt with its burdens on the people can be reduced. It can be reduced only by following up the Korean truce with a program for overall peaceful settlement of all issues—through negotiations among the heads of the big powers.

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of some 700 children by the United Summer Appeal for Children.

They are the children of men and women who in one way or another are at the center of the McCarthy - McCarran attack.

A day's outing can wipe out unhappy memories for a child whose father is a Smith Act prisoner. A few days in a low-cost summer camp can spell generosity and renewed confidence in people to a youngster who has known the snooping of the FBI.

For children, as you who are parents undoubtedly know, respond quickly to acts of kindness.

It is for children who need just such acts, that the United Summer Appeal for Children asks your cooperation.

We hope your children, more fortunate, will have a happy summer.

But stop for a few minutes, as you complete plans for their stay at camp, a week or two in the country, or just playtime in the city and an occasional outing. . . .

Stop to read further about the more than 700 children who need little, but need it badly, to brighten their summertime.

They're McCarthyism's youngest victims . . . sons and daughters of Smith Act prisoners or defendants . . . of men and women facing threat of deportation under McCarran-Walter Act . . . of parents murdered by mob violence or legal lynching.

All children are special people, for to them belongs the future. Summer is childhood's

Our Children's Needs Are Important

playtime . . . and playtime, like school time, helps form the men-and-women-to-be.

But for these children the sun has been dimmed. They are made to suffer for their mothers' and fathers' courage in the face of attack. In some cases they are actually hounded by the FBI, who even follow them to playgrounds and on picnics.

The United Summer Appeal for children has been organized to provide joint responsibility for these 700 children this summer.

The time is short. But we are determined—and we are sure you will agree with us—that not one of these children goes in need this summer.

More . . . we, and you, must see that each has something special, to make him understand that the overwhelming majority of people in our great country are warm and generous.

This summer extra may be a stay at a camp or a special visit to an imprisoned mother or father. It may be needed medical care.

These are not your children—but they could be, if people like their parents were not fighting to hold back the threat of fascism.

By helping them—with a dollar or a hundred or more, what-

ever you can afford—you are helping to keep your children safe and happy.

Your contribution, whatever the amount, will insure some pleasure to a child who has little these days. It will help lift a little of the burden from a parent, or guardians, who must see that these children do not become warped men and women because of their early experience with injustice and hysteria.

Some have never been to camp; others, never to a nursery school.

Fifteen dollars provides special nursery school care for one week.

Twenty dollars sends a child to camp for one week.

At least \$5,000 is needed immediately.

More than 700 children will have a bleak summer unless you help give them a little fun. They are the youngest victims of McCarthyism—the children of parents murdered, imprisoned or under attack from the mass hysteria it has brought. You can cooperate with the newly formed United Summer Appeal for Children to bring a little brightness into their lives.

United Summer Appeal for Children, Room 837, 150 Nassau St., New York 38, N. Y. COlandt 7-4880.

AMERICANS vs. McCARTHYISM

The General Council of Ford Local 600, Dearborn, Mich., voted to send congratulatory messages to the three Democratic senators who walked out of the McCarthy bookburning committee.

A sharp attack on McCarthyism by the writer Philip Slomovitz was featured in the DETROIT JEWISH NEWS. He compared the banning of many books from U.S. Information Libraries with "the era of Hitler who ordered the burning of Jewish prayerbooks, the Talmud and works of liberal writers . . . the time of Justinian whose decrees called for the destruction of Jewish codes of ethics . . . the seizing and burning of the Talmud in France in the 13th Century."

Slomovitz berated the barring of such books as "Citizen Tom Paine," "The American" and "Haym Salomon, Son of Liberty," by Howard Fast; "Critics and Crusaders," by Charles A. Madison, and works of Stephan Heym, Lillian Hellman and Clarence Streit.

"Why were these books banned?" he demanded. "Why must we suffer from the hysterical fear that is being injected into our democratic society? Is it the fault of a handful of McCarthy supporters . . . ? The freedom to speak and to write (is) a major principle in our Americanism. Those who would destroy it also would demolish all human decency."

Dr. C. Edward Berger, rector of historic ST. ANNE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Annapolis, Md., warned his parishioners against the mistake of considering hatred of Communism as evidence of American patriotism.

"I believe history will show that nobody even rivalled Hitler in his hatred of Communism," said Dr. Berger, "and if all we

must do to be good Americans is to hate Communists and Communism, then Hitler was like George Washington. Yet wild men with this one negative, so-called virtue—that they hate Communism—are claiming the right nowadays to say what Americanism is, and to question the loyalty of others—especially those who disagree with them."

Dr. Berger's sermon was prompted by Arthur Miller's play "The Crucible," dealing with the Salem, Mass., witch hunts of colonial days, which he saw in New York before the play closed.

He said there was a "terrible witch hunt" under way in Washington.

"It is a fearful thing," Dr. Berger declared. "And it has made millions of our people afraid . . . not only of Russia, but of their friends and neighbors. It seemed to me that we can just as quickly, if not more quickly, lose our liberties by undermining them through witch hunts than otherwise. The witch hunters and their fear-ridden followers have done more to undermine American institutions than the Communists ever have."

"But fear-ridden people can neither see clearly nor think straight. All they can do is to give vent to their emotions, as the accusing children did in the play I saw. They can no longer allow for honest difference of opinion. They cannot tolerate the suggestion that they might be wrong . . ."



SACB Denies Dismissal Plea Of Anti-Fascists

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee announced yesterday that the Subversive Activities Control Board had denied all nine motions, argued in Washington June 30. The motions submitted by JAFRC, called for the dismissal on several grounds, of the Attorney General's Petition that the JAFRC register as a "Communist-front" organization under the provisions of the McCarran Act.

One of the motions called for disqualifying Harry P. Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, because he is a strong defender of Franco. The SACB set Sept. 3 as the day on which the answer to allegations made by the Attorney General must be filed by the board.

Many trade unions have already sent telegrams and resolutions to the President and Attorney General Brownell protesting this attack on JAFRC as a flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of Americans to freedom of expression. Among them are Local 347, CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America, which called up in the Attorney General in the name of 7,000 workers to vacate this undemocratic order to register against JAFRC.

1,352 New Polio Cases for Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Public Health Service said today that 1,352 polio cases were reported last week, 8 percent more than the previous week but 20 percent below the corresponding 1952 week.

No case was reported in Montgomery County, Ala., where the first mass immunizations with gamma globulin was conducted several weeks ago.

Caldwell and Catawba counties in North Carolina, which also held mass inoculations of children, reported eight and 79 new cases, respectively, last week.

Foster

(Continued from Page 1)

could not come to this country. The scheme is cut from the same pattern also as his contemptible offer of \$100,000 to all Chinese and North Korean aviators who would desert and come over to the American lines with their planes—an offer which flopped completely.

Eisenhower and Dulles no doubt believe they can, with their Berlin handouts, win the political friendship of the people of East Germany. But this is nonsense—reactionaries never learn. Since the end of World War II the United States has "given" some forty billion dollars to European, Asian and Latin American governments, and the general result is that now the United States is the most thoroughly hated country on earth. Nor will the "bitter bread" now being doled out to the East Germans have any other end result. The German people—East or West—will not become potential cannon-fodder for Wall Street just because the saccharine John Foster Dulles sees fit to hand them out a few groceries which otherwise would rot in the government's storehouses. They will take this "political food" and hate Wall Street all the more for it.

Where does this food come from, that Eisenhower and Dulles are now playing politics with in Berlin? It is part of the three billion dollars worth of surplus eggs, flour, milk, meat and other foodstuffs that the government has been buying up these last several years in order to keep farm prices from tobogganing. Its futility is demonstrated by the fact that, nevertheless, farm prices, in a period of general inflation, have sagged by at least 20 percent during the past three years.

IF MR. DULLES, in the goodness of his heart (sic), wishes to give away the enormous supplies of food now being hoarded in American warehouses (while half the world hasn't enough to eat), he might make a good start among the poorer strata of the American people themselves—among the 64 percent which the Bureau of Labor Statistics says fall below the minimum income necessary for a family nowadays. Especially he might give some attention to the situation of the Negro people, whose income nationally averages only about 50 percent of that of whites. Or if Mr. Dulles wants to help ease the hunger of the peoples of Asia, Latin America, Europe and Africa (which, however, he is not a bit concerned about), he could do this in a way that would do these people good and our people credit—through dignified dealings with their governments, instead of, as he now does, in an arrogant manner that is increasingly dishonoring throughout the world.

Mr. Dulles' food handout program in Berlin is a phase of his so-called "liberation" policy. This policy, which is only the Truman doctrine dalled up a bit, implies an insolent interference in the internal affairs of other countries. One of the recent examples of this was Mrs. Ambassador Luce's threat to the people of Italy that unless they voted the way the United States wanted them to do, they would be cut off its dole—but they voted as they saw fit, nevertheless. The real purpose of the "liberation" policy—now being manifested in Berlin by the food give-away—is the systematic development of civil war in countries which refuse to be put under the yoke of Wall Street. The Eisenhower-Dulles blather about "feeding" and "freeing" the peoples of the countries of Socialism and People's Democracy is imperialist war propaganda of the most virulent kind.

Davis

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist Party committeeman and former New York City Councilman, to belong to the party that is leading the fight for peace and for the liberties of Negro and white workers.

Davis had come here from Terre Haute Federal Prison in Indiana to testify for his comrades Steve Nelson, Benjamin Carothers and three other Communists. His face was drawn by the hardships of two years in prison. His cheeks were lined. But his eyes glowed with pleasure as he saw dozens of Negro and white friends from New York and other cities. And one felt his vitality as his voice filled this courtroom, which is noted for its poor acoustics. One also sensed the anger within him as he hit the system in which he has lived all his life.

"Where is your residence?" asked Ralph Powe.

"In New York City," replied Davis. "But for the last two years I have been a prisoner in the segregated, jimcrow prison at Terre Haute, Ind."

"Where were you born?" continued Powe.

"I was born," answered Davis, "in Dawson, Ga. I was the grandson of a slave."

Powe then asked Davis if he had ever been convicted in a court.

"I was framed," answered Davis, "on false charges of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence and sentenced to five years in prison."

Had Davis ever been convicted before?—Yes, he replied, for violating the segregation laws of Georgia on a street car. He had also been arrested as a picket in a New York Newspaper Guild strike and fined \$10.

Davis is testifying as an expert witness on the struggles of the Negro people, which the government has made an issue in this trial, as well as on the science of Marxism-Leninism. Powe therefore asked Davis "what experiences in your life helped to give you your knowledge about the condition of the Negro people?"

Prosecutor Boyle was loudly objecting. Powe was replying that he couldn't qualify Davis as an expert on Negro problems without getting his experiences.

And Davis was finally allowed to say:

"Yes I had such experiences—first as a Negro myself. I have lived under segregation and discrimination. I witnessed my people being shot down by the police. I was called 'nigger' and 'darkie'. I've endured discrimination all my life."

This jimcrow curtain still hung around him after he came north to Amherst College, Davis added. "I couldn't make the music club at Amherst because the club made southern trips, so I was jimcrowed there."

"When our football team played at Princeton (Davis was a member of the Amherst team) I was barred from the stadium at first. He finally got in after a struggle with the jimcrow policies at Princeton."

The whole courtroom was giving the closest attention to every word as Davis continued.

"Yes, I have had such experiences. I saw my own father threatened with lynching. All those

things made me very conscious of the fact that I was a Negro."

Boyle's objections got louder when Ben Davis began telling of his fight to save Angelo Herndon from death on the chain gang in Georgia.

"When did you join the Communist Party?" asked Powe.

"In 1933 after I defended Angelo Herndon in Atlanta," replied Davis.

"Hernon?" said the judge in a questioning way, but he let Davis tell a little about his work in that case before he cut him off.

"I was Angelo Herndon's chief trial counsel in 1932," remarked Davis. "He was a young Communist leader—about 18 years of age. (He was accused of 'insurrection' after organizing a Negro-white relief demonstration of unemployed). He was—"

And here Judge Marsh remarked: "We aren't going into the Herndon case. We have our own trial."

But Davis got in a little bit of the lynch atmosphere in the Atlanta Court when Powe asked a different question: "What experiences in the Herndon case led you into the Communist Party?"

Davis answered:

"In the three-day trial the judge and witnesses kept referring to my client as a 'darkie' and 'nigger'."

Davis said his repeated objections were disregarded.

Boyle had been strenuously objecting to the expose of lynch injustice and Judge Marsh cut Davis off. "The government might produce witnesses who would testify to the contrary about the Atlanta trial," he said. So that kind of testimony must end.

Powe was allowed to ask Davis, however, what effect his studies of Communist literature at the trial had upon Herndon's counsel.

The effect was that he became a communist, Herndon's lawyer replied.

"I had to familiarize myself with the Communist literature that the Atlanta prosecutors were using against Herndon," said Davis. "I read the Communist Manifesto and other pamphlets."

He also read the Daily Worker, the labor newspaper, that Herndon used in uniting hungry Negro and white unemployed workers for relief.

And in a short time Ben Davis applied for membership in the Communist Party. He made his application through his 18-year old client.

Ben Davis wasn't allowed to tell the court that the U. S. Supreme Court threw out the Herndon case as a miscarriage of justice.

Nor was he allowed to tell the court about his legal and political work for the nine innocent Scottsboro youths, who were framed on a cooked-up rape charge. That wasn't considered relevant to the frame-up charge of "conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

The courtroom was filling up tight as Davis' testimony continued. More friends were arriving by train, bus and car as the minute hand on the courtroom clock moved round.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7354.

Attention!

SUMMER VACATIONISTS

changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

I have moved downstairs

(Same bldg., street entrance)

76 EAST 11th ST.

(WEST OF B'WAY)

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40,000 AT CEREMONY TO OPEN WORLD YOUTH FETE

BUCHAREST, Romania, Aug. 3.—Visiting delegates to the World Festival of Youth joined 40,000 Romanians in yesterday's opening ceremonies in the new 70,000-seat stadium built for the occasion.

The American flag flew alongside those of all other nations as a spruced up Bucharest welcomed delegates to the "Fourth World Festival of Youths and Students for Peace and Friendship."

The city had been vigorously cleaned up and brightened and festively decorated for the arrival of what the sponsors said would be 30,000 youth from 102 countries.

Buildings along the main boulevards had been freshly painted.

Hundreds of Hungarian youths were present at Hegyeshalom, Hungary to greet and board the train for the trip to Bucharest.

The station was decorated with many flags and signs in Russian, French, English and German.

A huge red star hung above the station and loudspeakers blared greetings continuously. They also carried swing music.

The long trip across Hungary and Romania required all of Saturday and half of Sunday.

At the first stop in Romania, at Surtici, the town turned out to entertain with folk-dancing and singing for the trainload of youth delegates.

Taft-Hartley

(Continued from Page 1)

be "fully considered and discussed by all interested groups before Congress undertakes to act on it at its next session."

The message flatly declared: "No law should . . . impose undue burdens upon any group, whether management or labor, and I believe it would be doubtful wisdom, in the light of present circumstances, to enact legislation which would require new duties either of employers or unions. The time has come, I believe, for less rather than more restrictive federal legislation in the field of labor-management relations."

The draft recommended no changes in the T-H Law's national emergency strike provision which authorizes strikebreaking by injunction. One proposed amendment that would be favored by employers would deny unions the right to reopen contracts to bargain on issues not covered by a contract.

The draft would eliminate the filing of non-Communist affidavits by union officials. "The problem of Communists in the U.S. should be dealt with by general legislation on a broad front, rather than by singling out a particular group such as labor unions," the Eisenhower message said, adding that the President plans to propose such legislation early in the next session of Congress.

RIGHT TO FIRE

Another amendment would allow unions to expel a member and require an employer to discharge him for "(a) disclosure by the member of confidential information of the union, or (b) reasonable cause to believe the member belongs to, or is in sympathetic association with, the Communist Party or any organization advocating change in our form of government by other than Constitutional means."

Several of the proposals would substantially ease present Taft-Hartley restrictions against compulsory union membership though

none would end the ban on the closed shop. One amendment would encourage an employer to fire through unions. Another would eliminate representation elections in the construction, amusement and maritime industries and allow employers in these industries to enter into pre hire contracts requiring workers to join the union within seven days instead of 30.

Present prohibitions against secondary boycotts would be relaxed on construction and farm-out work. The definition of supervisors would be narrowed to bring more of them under union jurisdiction. Strike notice time would be reduced from 60 to 30 days, and a present provision allowing workers to vote to de-authorize a union while a contract is in force would be removed.

Another key change would clarify the dividing line between federal and state jurisdictions in labor disputes. "Such a rule," the draft message said, "should recognize the paramount authority of the federal law in the interest of uniformity throughout the U. S."

Eisenhower at Capitol Tribute To Sen. Taft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—President Eisenhower and top government representatives paid tribute to the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. Ceremonies were held in the Rotunda of the Capitol where the Senator's body lay in state.

Seated in her wheel chair in front of the flag-draped bronze casket was Mrs. Taft. From time to time she pressed the tears back with her handkerchief as Taft's fellow Ohioan, Sen. John W. Bricker, eulogized him.

Classified Ads

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Robeson Engaged to Do 'Othello' In London, Applies for Passport

By DAVID FLATT

Paul Robeson will do "Othello" in London this year if the State Department (with Sen. McCarthy's permission) decides to re-issue his passport.

Since his last appearance abroad in the spring of 1950, Robeson has twice been denied renewal of his passport on grounds that he was engaged in "activities which support the communist movement." (How many times have we heard the "New Deal" and the "Fair Deal" cited by top men in government as examples of activities which support the communist movement. Seems that anyone who is for life and liberty is ipso facto a communist).

Last week Robeson applied again to go to London to star in Leslie Linder's production of "Othello."

Linder, one of England's youngest producers, engaged Robeson for the starring role on a recent visit to these shores.

Linder also got a work permit for the artist from British Actor's Equity, along with this swell note from its general secretary, Gordon Sandison:

"It was the unanimous opinion of the council that Mr. Robeson's status is such that we cannot raise any objection to his appearing in this country. Indeed the council expressed its satisfaction at the prospect of seeing Mr. Robeson play this part, in which he has previously made so striking an appearance. We would welcome his presence in this country."

Doesn't the tone of this letter make you feel good? This powerful British union does not fear "contamination" with Robeson's liberal opinions looked into. No British McCarthyite will question his right to work at his profession. He will be honored as befits America's greatest singer and actor.

Compare the welcome that the British are preparing for Robeson with the stand of Hollywood's Screen Actors Guild.

The Guild has just adopted a by-law requiring an insulting loyalty oath of all those applying for membership.

Under this by-law Robeson would be prohibited from working in Hollywood if and when the right film came along.

The British, on the other hand, see no objection to his working in England. In fact they look forward keenly to the prospect of seeing one of the great "Othellos" of all time. That is the difference at the moment between our country and theirs.

Instead of aiding and abetting the witchhunters and culture burners the influential actors union in our country should join British Actor's Equity in a fight to make it possible for Robeson to do "Othello" in London and in every other part of the world.

Robeson is at present preparing for a concert in the Peace Arch Park at the U. S.-Canadian border in the state of Washington on Aug. 16. Last year his concert at this park was attended by nearly 40,000 Americans and Canadians.

Works by outstanding young American artists, including several National Art Award winners, original songs, literary works, recorded dances, have been entered in the cultural competitions at the Fourth World Youth Festival now going on in Bucharest, Romania.

Topical Theatre, New York's rising young people's theatre group, entered its new peace play "One More Year." It's the work of two of the group's authors—one a house painter, the other an office worker.

A Korean youth delegation of 300 is expected at the festival, including some from South Korea. Among them are North Korea's finest youth choirs, soloists, musicians and ballet troupe. More than 70,000 Koreans entered "amateur contests" in the villages, schools and units of the army to win places on this delegation. The finals lasted 12 days—the entire competition over two months.

Morris U. Schappes, historian, asks for the restoration of his book "A Documentary History of the Jews in the United States, 1654-1875" to the State Department library in Tel-Aviv, in a letter to Secretary Dulles, released to newspapers over the weekend.

The McCarthy committee instigated the removal of the book on April 3. The letter to Dulles was sent on July 18. His failure to reply to it, says Schappes, shows that he continues to be intimidated by McCarthy and in doing so is undermining the cause of democracy itself.

The author argues that his book "affirmatively serves the ends of democracy," the criterion set up by Dr. Robert L. Johnson, head of the International Information Administration.

To support his point Schappes quotes from reviews in such periodicals as American Jewish Archives, the Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, Jewish Quarterly Review, Jewish Social Studies, Congress Weekly and many others.

A Program to Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

All My Brothers Are Beautiful

I am the youngest one of all
Growing the fastest but still too small

All my brothers are straight and tall

(Even those that are stooped with toil)

All my brothers are beautiful.

Long ago they scattered from home

Some to settle and some to roam

What does it matter, field or foam,

All my brothers are neighbors now.

All my brothers are beautiful.

They were robbed wherever they went

Stand and deliver: profit and rent

Eating the ashes of discontent

Still, for all of their bitterness,

All my brothers are beautiful.

Caught in the blind man's bluff of war

They died and they didn't know what for

(For God and country, the gangsters swore)

None of my brothers are blindfolded now

All my brothers are beautiful.

One has the beauty of night and stars

One has the beauty of golden bars

Varying skins but similar scars

White or red, whatever their shade.

All my brothers are beautiful.

I am the rainbow's prism

I am its beauty and symbolism

I am the builder of socialism

The whole world blossoms as I grow tall

Blooms for my beautiful brother and all.

J. S. W.

COME, DRINK WITH ME

Two more hours

two more hours til

I pass softly to the street

look around,

Is there anyone to meet?

A worker coming off his job,

body moving swiftly

Down the pavement

to the street.

Sends a look over here,

Hey, man!

What brings you out?

what good news?

what good cheer

can you give

to a waiting ear?

I say in loud voice!

Come drink with me

to a new age,

Fill our cups

with tons of wheat,

Eye the beauty

dancing swift with her feet.

Ear the canons

death silence,

No more war!

No more war!

War profiteers, millionaires defeat

laid to rest in no more

war street.

Drink, everyone!

drink your fill

Peace aplenty, prosperity til

time's worn earth drinks

her fill.

Fill your cup, lend your hand,

a world for peace, a drink

of land.

Joseph Markowitz

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, August 4, 1953 Page 3

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The Yankees Make It Even Clearer . . .

THERE ARE FOUR new members of the Yankees brought up from the minor leagues for the rest of the flag push, and none of them is Vic Power, who only happens to be the outstanding player in the Yankee farm system.

Through Saturday's games, the 23-year-old Negro star from Puerto Rico was blasting a league-leading .367 for the Kansas City farm team of the Triple A American Association and was also leading in the vital runs-batted-in department with 77.

In 1952, after hitting a smart .331 which included the league-leading total of both doubles and triples, Power was regarded as the Association as ripe for a big league trial. The Yanks never dipped into their farm system for all the top talent they could pull up for the rest of the season. Power is again bypassed.

Does anyone still want to give the Yanks all the benefit of the doubt and wonder whether they might really love to bring Power up now but don't want to hurt their Kansas City farm team?

Hardly. The Yanks are notorious for pulling players in and out of their farm teams without regard to the howls of the fans and managers in their system. Kansas City knows. Twice in two pennants in midseason the Yanks pulled him up. For that matter, Gus Triandos, whom the Yanks are now bringing up from Birmingham in the Southern League, had a lousy batting average of .306 and had knocked in 71 runs. Birmingham, like Kansas City, is fourth in its league, still in the running. (The difference is that Power's average is more meaningful for the big leagues since it was made in a league of higher classification.)

Bob Miller, a southpaw who has been up before, had just swung into stride in Kansas City with three shutouts in his last four games, something to excite the K. C. fans about. Goodbye Miller. Nice to have known you. Steve Kraly had won 19, lost 2 for Birmingham, a team in a nip and tuck battle for first place in the Eastern League. Up he comes. Taking away a 19-2 pitcher in August seems awfully like pulling the rug out from under a team's hopes.

The point is, if the Yankee front office wanted to bring up Power, he assured they could somehow bear the anguish of hurting Kansas City in the process.

Or could it be that they wanted Triandos because he is a righthanded batter, while the three current first basemen, Collins, Bollweg and Mine, hit lefthanded? Good argument. The only trouble with it is that Power also bats righthanded. The difference is that Power is in his third year of authentic minor league stardom on a Yankee farm team, Triandos in his first. If you're white, you're right with the Yankees, if you're black, oh brother, step back, step back!

THE YANKEES CAN legally hold Power down still another year. If they don't buy his contract and bring him up for the 1954 season, he finally becomes eligible for the draft (wherein he goes on sale for \$10,000). But that comes only AFTER he plays still another year at Kansas City—his third there and fourth in the Yankee system, an unheard of thing for a constantly improving player of Power's stature in these days-of frantic scurrying for unproven bonus babies out of high school.

The Yanks have had a few sports writers in this town doing a lot of apologizing for them. One of them even made money writing a feeble magazine article defending the Yanks against charges of jimcrow, pointing to the Negroes in the farm system and saying "wait and see" about Power.

In the issue of Sunday, July 27, the New York Post featured a big headline across their back page, which is the main sports page, "YANKS MAY CALL UP POWER." It's hard to rap the Post for this wistful head, for at least it brings up the fact that Power is existent, which is more than the other papers seem to do, though in the press boxes there's no shortage of baseball scribes who will privately admit that they think the Yankee front office don't want Negro players.

In Kansas City Sunday Power was quoted by a wire service reporter on the scene. Some of the quotes are interesting. Re-coming him up or it's nobody until 1955.

The story said that Power still hoped to become the first Negro ever to play for the Yanks. "Of course I would like to go up with the Yankees," it quotes him as saying. "But I'm not expecting it and I don't know whether they're gonna give me a chance. They tell me that the Yanks just don't want Negro players, but I don't know if that's true or not. I expect to find out pretty soon, though. This is my third year in the minors and the way I understand it if they don't call me up next year they gotta put me in the draft. Maybe some other major league team will give me a chance, but I'd rather play with the Yankees."

POWER ADDED that if he didn't get his big league chance, he hopes to go to college in his home town, San Juan, major in physical ed. and "some day be a high school coach."

Vic has probably played more baseball in the last three years than any other professional baseball player anywhere. After his 154-game schedule in the American Association he moves into an 80-game season in the Puerto Rico League in the winter months.

"That's a lot of baseball and I guess that's why I get pretty tired sometimes," he told the reporter in Kansas City Sunday. "But I have to play winter and summer. I have to have the money."

Power is the only support of his widowed mother, two brothers and three sisters. Minor league pay is not enough.

"Now if I could get in the majors and get that bigger pay-check," he said, "maybe I could rest in the winter and be stronger for the summer. I sure hope so."

If the Yanks don't bring Power up for the 1954 season will they have the relative decency to turn him loose so he can move into the big leagues where he belongs without wasting still another year at measly pay in Kansas City?

Or would he have to BUY his way out of the Yankee chain, like Ruben Gomez, the pitcher who paid a \$3,000 ransom to Jimcrow last year to become a free agent and get his chance.

Say, wasn't there supposed to be a baseball commissioner around . . . fellow getting a great big fat salary to see that our national pastime does right . . . someone name of Ford Frick?

Police Stand by As Gang Attacks Puerto Ricans

By DOLORES PENNEY

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—A reign of violence against Philadelphia's Puerto Rican born citizens is being organized here with the connivance of the police.

Already, casualties number in the dozens. These include not only beatings, knifings, clubbings, of women and children, as well as men, but planting of bombs, and attempts to set fires.

One woman even had acid thrown in her face.

CALLS on the mayor to intercede have thus far met no response. Yet an on-the-spot survey reveals that the violence is being organized under the very eyes, and at times the knowledge of police.

"Go in the house and take your children in off the street," a gang of toughs told a scared young mother on 22nd St., near Wallace, in North Philadelphia, one evening last week. "We're coming through."

Who were coming through? Police, who have seemed loath to arrest the marauders except when absolutely unavoidable, described them, none the less, as "dangerous criminals." They call themselves the "Black Dragons."

And for what purpose were they "coming through"? To "get" Puerto Ricans.

SUCH HAS been the atmosphere of terror instigated in this mixed community of the City of Brotherly Love during the past two weeks of racist provocations against its Puerto Rican residents, and such persons as were friendly towards them.

The trouble started on Friday night, July 17. A rumor was circulated that a Puerto Rican man insulted an American white woman. Nobody has been able to produce such a man or such a woman.

On that night, however, a rooming house at 1803 Mt. Vernon St. was wrecked, most of its ground-floor windows broken, its Puerto Rican tenants, including women and children, dragged from their beds and beaten by the 100 per cent white, "Black Dragons," armed with clubs and knives.

DAILY INCITEMENTS spread the area of acute tension from 15 St. to 22nd, along Green, Mt. Vernon and Wallace, throughout a neighborhood where many Puerto

Ricans have moved in lately.

On Monday, the fascist-like gang concentrated on a rooming-house at 2027 Green St.

Here, too, the residents are Puerto Rican.

Bricks and bottles of gasoline were thrown in at windows. The story was passed around that the building was to be bombed. Police were reported by neighbors actually to have found an unexploded bomb there.

On Tuesday evening, a white mother, Mrs. Thelma McCaffery, living next door at 2025 Green St., walked into her back yard with her son Charles, age 17, contrary to the "orders" of the "Black Dragons," who wanted no witnesses to their activities in the alley behind the next building.

The thugs threw acid in Mrs. McCaffery's face and stabbed Charles.

The mother was taken to the hospital, so seriously injured that friends feared for her sight.

ON WEDNESDAY night, the thugs were back, to pour gasoline on the roof of the rooming house at 2027, in an attempt to set it on fire.

Thursday, they were on Mt. Vernon St., provoking a street fight. Friday they were back at 2027 Green. Police called out reserves. Some arrests were made.

Meanwhile, both Puerto Ricans and their white American neighbors, fearful of renewed attacks, have been moving out of the community. Moving vans and trucks had a busy day on Saturday.

POLICE have been oddly gentle with the "Black Dragons," arresting only a few, and then only when they themselves have been attacked by the thugs, people in the community told the Worker.

ON THE OTHER HAND, police clubs have swung freely on the heads of Puerto Ricans and others who defended themselves from the attackers. Even innocent bystanders. Puerto Rican tenants who were defending themselves were arrested, as well as their attackers.

In at least one case, a policeman seems to have been helping out the provocation.

A young mother, who asked that her name be withheld, charged that a cop had told her to go armed in the streets, and "If a Puerto Rican starts toward you, shoot."

She said that she asked the officer, but what if she killed someone, and the answer was, "You know, self-defense."

THIS PAPER learned that the "Black Dragons" are a new organization, made by merging several old gangs of North Philadelphia. Among these are what were left

of the "Green St. Counts" after their ringleaders were convicted in a robbery and murder case last spring.

A much larger group which went to make up the "Dragons" was a gang from "Brewertown," the area around 24th St. and Brown.

OTHER GANGS outside this community have also joined the "Black Dragons," who have boasted that they are part of an organized network which can now mobilize as many as 3,000 rioters to "make trouble" in any community in the city.

Persons in this community have pointed out that the "Black Dragons" are by no means juvenile delinquents. They use expensive cars for their marauding expeditions.

Such cars, filled with young, and not-so-young men, have rolled through the streets of this area every night throughout the reign of terror, or parked on corners, waiting for the trouble to start in order to join in it.

It has also been pointed out that the only sentences meted out so far to "Black Dragons" for their fascist-like raids in this community have been surprisingly light—\$10 and 30 days.

People are asking, who is paying off the "Black Dragon?"

Who are their "friends among the police, and among the political factions in this city?"

Who are the higher-ups interested in stirring up attacks, that are threatening at any time to burst into much wider violence?

Kefauver

(Continued from Page 1)

Seoul Tuesday to open "common front" talks with South Korean President Syngman Rhee in preparation for the Korean Peace Conference.

Reliable sources said Dulles hopes to complete his talks with Rhee in four days, sign a mutual defense pact and depart Saturday for Washington.

Dulles expects that he and Stevens can agree with Rhee on the final details of the security pact and sign the document while they are in Korea, the sources said.

A well-informed official said Stevens is carrying a revised draft of the proposed treaty and will confer, along with Dulles, with Korean and American officials on the points not yet settled.

The Korean National Assembly, meanwhile, unanimously adopted a resolution today calling for a 90-day time limit on the Korean political conference.

The resolution, introduced by Assemblyman Pai Un Hi, demanded that the participants be limited to those nations which fought in Korea.

It also stated that any decision reached at the conference which in any way infringes upon the sovereignty of the Rhee regime should be considered null and void.

Originally intended as a "recommendation" to the Syngman Rhee government, the resolution was changed to a statement of the National Assembly's stand since the

government already had taken the position outlined.

Neutral truce police teams were scheduled to begin working in North and South Korea Aug. 8 to see that the former belligerents do not reinforce their armies during the armistice.

A spokesman for the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission said the date was tentative because it will take the joint Swiss, Swedish, Polish and Czech army officer teams varying lengths of time to get to the five ports of entry each in North and South Korea.

Pennock

(Continued from Page 3)

former college president and educational director of the Washington Pension Union, and James McDaniel, mason and vice-president of the Seattle Negro Labor Council.

Dr. Fisher testified as character witness for Pennock, John Dashbach and Terry Pettus. McDaniel testified for defendants Henry Huff and Paul Bowen.

To the question of the reputation of the foregoing defendants, Fisher and McDaniel said their reputation for "honesty, integrity and loyalty" was "above reproach," "excellent in all respects," "exceedingly good" and "very good."

Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, sent the following telegram to Special Prosecutor Tracy Griffin, in Seattle:

"Strongly protest jailing of Dr. Herbert J. Phillips for refusing to act as informer. Such action is vicious un-American attempt to intimidate defense witnesses in order to railroad conviction of defendants. Dr. Phillips is deserving of highest praise for standing up like a real American and refusing to play the role of contemptible stoolpigeon. Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, composed of Americans of all political beliefs, demands immediate release of Dr. Phillips."

'Safety First'—So Ford Axle Votes on Strike

DEARBORN.—The membership meeting of the Ford Local No. 600 Axle Building has authorized its leaders to take a strike vote to force the Ford Motor Company to protect the health and safety of Axle workers. Similar hazardous health and safety conditions exist in several other buildings at Ford Rouge plant.

It's only several weeks ago that the kept organ of the company, the Detroit Free Press, burst forth in a Sunday gush with the claim that Ford is so conscious of the safety of its workers that some national safety outfit gave the company a medal. (No doubt Ford Foundation has a caucus working in the

outfit and secretly finances it.)

Yes, Ford is so "conscious" of safety that they have a section of their personnel who work on a bonus system that pays off when costs are kept down.

A union spokesman told us of one building, 1500 feet by 400 feet wide, where formerly 50 workers kept the place clean. Now, with the "economy drive" and the bonus boys at work, only three cleaners are left.

OIL is on the floor and lays there so long that pieces of bread or sandwiches that drop lay there until they get green. Workers forced to be around this get sick and have to go to first aid.

Chrysler Attacks Steward Setup To Press Speedup at Dodge Plant

HAMTRAMCK.—A slashing attack against UAW Dodge Local 3 steward system has been launched by the Chrysler Corp. to cut down the amount of time spent by these shop leaders handling grievances and speedup beefs of the workers.

No sooner had the Dodge local's newly elected leadership, headed by Joe Cheal, gotten into office than Chrysler ordered the shop stewards to report to the foremen each morning for work.

Also a new technique in anti-union activity is abroad in the plant. The union, let's say, makes a set of agreements with the company on speed of an operation, or washup time, or relief time. The following week the company supervision comes along and calls the whole agreement off and if it's a production agreement, they always want higher productivity out of the workers.

Handling and planning this anti-union drive is one Don Shearer in charge of supervision training. It's his job to train all supervision down to the foremen in how to handle union shop leaders and makes their work ineffective.

Union spokesmen bitterly com-

mented that with the shop steward being forced to report and being assigned to work, the one single union representative in a department of say 500 workers is now unavailable, while the company usually has six people working on labor relations.

Some cancelled agreements between the company and the union have been in existence since 1937. Union spokesmen also said they

were fully aware of another move of Shearer, that of seeking to force a strike, while layoffs are taking place, while Dodge cars aren't selling and the bottom is dropping out of the new and used car markets.

LRA Exposes 'Equality' Myth

The new big business-propagated myth of "equality in income distribution" is thoroughly exposed in the August Economic Notes of Labor Research Association.

LRA directs its fire at the latest book of Pro. Simon Kuznets, who attempts to show that the shares of income and savings going to the top wealthy group are less than formerly.

On the whole, says LRA, "World War II and its aftermath failed to interrupt the historic tendency under capitalism for the rich to get richer."

Copies of Economic Notes are available from LRA at 80 East 11th St., N. Y. City 3, at 15 cents a copy, or \$1.50 a year.

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